

CLIMATE CHANGE LAW IN THE EU AND ITS (EX-) MEMBER STATES

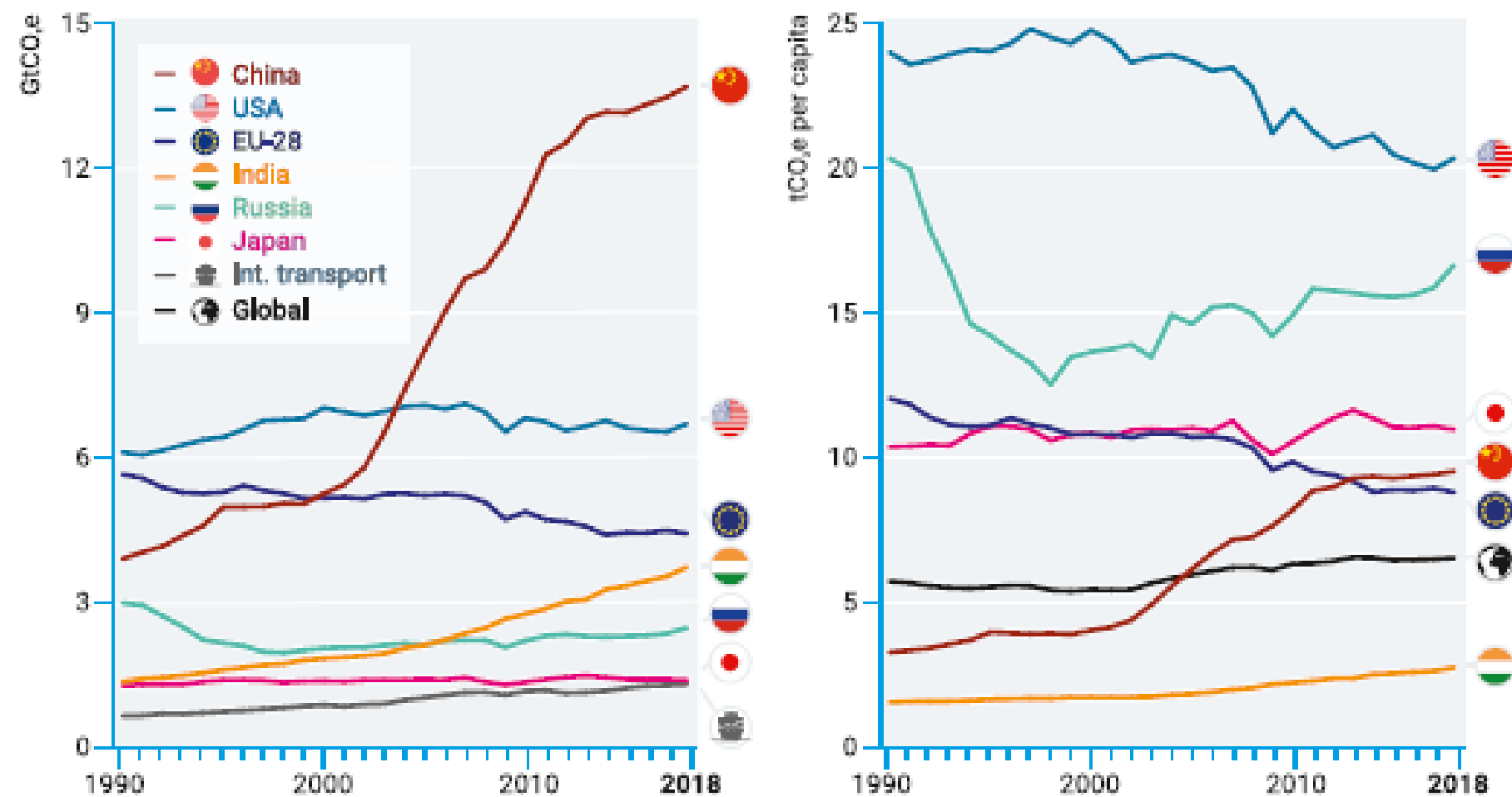
3 - 4th JULY 2020

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

- **Paris Agreement** - December 2015 – In force: 4 November 2016
 - ***Reducing emissions commitments***
 - a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to *well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels*;
 - to *aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C*, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
 - global emissions should peak as soon as possible and its recognized that this will take longer for developing countries;
 - rapid reductions in accordance with the best available science should be taken thereafter, so as to achieve a balance between emissions and removals in the second half of the century
 - Countries have to submit comprehensive national climate action plans (nationally determined contributions or NDCs)
 - ***Transparency and global stocktaking***
 - ***Adaptation***
 - ***Support climate action of developing countries***

UNEP'S EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2019

- GHG emissions continue to rise, despite scientific warnings and political commitments



UNEP'S EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2019

- G20 members account for 78% of global GHG emissions. Collectively, they are on track to meet their limited 2020 Pledges, but seven countries are currently not on track to meet 2020 NDC commitments, and for a further three, it is not possible to say
 - *EU 28 & India believed to be on track*
- Only a few countries have so far formally submitted long-term strategies to the UNFCCC – more and more countries are however announcing a net zero emission target for 2050

UNEP's EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2019

- There is a large emission gap. In 2020, annual emissions need to be 15 Gt CO₂ e lower than current NDCs imply for the 2° C goal and 32 Gt CO₂ e lower for the 1,5 ° C goal
 - If current NDCs are fully implemented: **+ 3,2° C** end of century – see for consequences *IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1,5 ° C*
- Dramatic strengthening of the NDC's is needed in 2020
- Enhanced action by G20 members will be essential for the global mitigation effort

UNEP's EMISSIONS GAP REPORT 2019

- The global mean temperature in 2019 was estimated to be 1.28 °C above the average temperature of the late 19th century
- Observed effects
 - Droughts and Heat Waves
 - Hurricanes
 - Flooding's
 - Fires

EU POLICIES

- **2020:**
 - Reduce emissions with 20 % (compared with 1990) – on track : - 23 %
 - Increase energy efficiency with 20 % (compared with BAU)
 - Increase share of renewable energy till 20 %

- **2030:**
 - Reduce emissions with at least 40 % (1990)
 - ETS –43 % (2005)
 - Effort Sharing –30 % (2005) - specific objectives for each MS – NECP's – Periodic – Review
 - Land Use and Forestry Regulation 2021-2030(LULUCF): accounted emissions from land use are entirely compensated by an equivalent removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere through action in that sector (“no debit” rule)
 - Share of renewable energy: at least 32 %
 - Energy efficiency: increase of 32,5 % (compared with BAU)

INCREASED AMBITIONS OF VON DER LEYEN COMMISSION

- European Green Deal
 - 2030: - 50 à 55 % emission reduction
 - 2050: net-zero greenhouse gas emissions objective
- Draft EU Climate Law
 - Set the long-term direction for meeting the 2050 climate-neutrality objective through all policies, in a socially-fair and cost-efficient manner
 - Create a system for monitoring progress and take further action if needed
 - Provide predictability for investors and other economic actors
 - Ensure that the transition to climate neutrality is irreversible

EU GREEN DEAL



EU GREEN DEAL

- European Parliament will very likely back the project
- Council ? - Not all MS enthusiastic
 - Just Transition Fund can Help
 - What with economic-financial crisis due to the Covid-19 Pandemic ?
- Support & Implementation by MS is crucial

CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS IN (EX-)EU MS

- UK: 2008
- Denmark: 2014
- Finland: 2015
- France: 2015
- Sweden: 2017
- Norway: 2017
- Netherlands: 2019
- Germany: 2019

CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS IN (EX-)EU MS

- Can contribute to implementation
 - Independent Committee
 - Parliamentary control
 - Access to Justice & Judicial review

Thanks !